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The Newport Mercury,

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THIS NEWSPAPER WAS established in June, 1705, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly newspaper, well edited and well written, with interesting news, well selected editorials and valuable departments—reaching many households in this and other States. The space given to advertising is single column.

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Social Flutters.

Our Water Supply.

Easton's Pond has been the scene of much active business during the past week, for in addition to the new ice house on the west shore, being built by the Arctic Company, the Water Works Company has had large gangs of men at work upon its possessions. All

the rip-rapping on the dikes and along the shore in that vicinity has been taken up and the old foundation of sand, to a depth of two feet, removed. A solid foundation of clay has taken the place of the sand, the grade of the banks made less steep, and the whole is now being newly rip-rapped.

Aside from the work specially mentioned above important improvements are constantly taking place in and about this water supply. Mr. Geo. H. Norman spends much of his time there, when in Newport, and now devotes and contributes for the better conduct of what has become a largeness and one absolutely indispensable to Newport—the water supply—are being constantly experimented with. Thorongly conversant with everything pertaining to the work and determined that his native city shall have the purest water that it is possible to obtain here, he has put in at different times almost unnumbered systems of filtering, and the various purifying processes through which the water has to pass before it reaches the consumer will prove an interesting study for any one who may visit the place.

Knights Templars.

The annual meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and appendant orders in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held in Boston Wednesday. There are now in this jurisdiction 41 Commanderies representing 810 Sir Knights. This is the oldest Grand body of Templars in the world and very nearly the largest. The grand jurisdictions of New York and Pennsylvania exceed it only by a few hundreds each. The meeting on Wednesday was a very important one to the members of the order and was attended by a representative from each of the forty-one commanderies. In the choice of officers for the ensuing year Grand Commander Freeman retired and there was a regular promotion along the line. Washington Commander of this city being represented by the second officer, that of Deputy Grand Commander.

Supreme Court.

Immediately after the opening of the court Monday morning, Judge Stiness presiding, the case of Cornelius F. Sedbury et al. vs. the probate court of Tiverton, known as the Tiverton will case, was called. Col. Honey, as counsel for the plaintiff, announced that the parties had come to a satisfactory understanding without trial, thus relieving the court of what would otherwise have been several days' work.

The case of Sarah A. Kendall vs. Edward Parish was then called for trial and the plaintiff non-suited, she being in Europe. The case of David King vs. Patrick Fagan, to settle the question of title, was tried but the jury failed to agree. This ended the trials for the term and the jurors were dismissed.

The case of Margaret M. Smith vs. James Smith, for divorce, was granted.

Mr. Littlefield's Lecture.

Probably one of the most interesting lectures ever delivered in this city, was that given by Mr. Littlefield last Wednesday evening on Daniel Webster. Mr. Littlefield is an eloquent orator and he handled his subject in such a masterly manner as to hold the undivided attention of his audience throughout the evening. At the close the speaker recited quite an ovation from his old teachers and friends who came forward in large numbers to shake hands with him. Mr. Littlefield must have felt that he still held a warm place in many a heart in his old home. Before and after the lecture the boys from the training ship under the guidance of Prof. Daniels gave some interesting songs. The monument committee will net between thirty and forty dollars out of the lecture.

The Balmoral Choir.

The celebrated Balmoral Choir of Scotland will give a concert in the Opera House on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, under the auspices of the St. Andrews Society. This is said to be one of the most famous bodies of musicians in the old world. They arrived in this country but a few days ago, and the concert here will be among the first of a series to be given by them in the principal cities of the United States.

Col. W. A. Stedman, who was in town nearly all of the week, has returned to Rochester, N. Y., where he is superintendent of the consolidated Gas Company, and his family will follow him in a few days.

Mr. Marion M. Smith, son of Col. Edward Smith, is about to visit Tacoma and other places on the Pacific coast, with a view to settling should he find his satisfaction.

Mr. Havemeyer was greatly enjoyed at the Smith mansion on Mt. Vernon Thursday evening by a large party of young ladies and gentlemen as guests of Miss Adele Smith.

Five suits for damages were served on the Newport Street Railway Company Tuesday by Messrs. W. S. Vose, Noah Redford, Samuel Bickerton, Mrs. William Carr and Mrs. John Fadden, each in the sum of \$5,000. With the exception of Mr. Bickerton's, which is for injuries sustained in the late accident, the suits are for alleged depreciation of real estate on the line of the road on Bath road.

Among the cottagers who have sought their winter homes this week are Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. Present Lawrence, Mrs. Richard Baker, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert and Mr. August Belmont.

The evening schools opened for the winter Monday evening with an unusually large attendance.

Improvement Notes.

McClellan-Hecksher Marriage.

Mr. William Shepley has got the foundation for his new business house on Oak street completed, and the building, which is to be about 40x25 feet, three stories high, is to be pushed to an early completion. Mr. W. F. Wilbur has the contract for the carpenter work.

Col. A. A. Barker is having the old boat house, which stands upon his recent purchase on the north side of Long wharf, torn down, and will immediately begin the erection in its place of a large two-story building for the storage of hay and grain. The Old Colony Company is to buy a branch track to it so that Col. Barker will have one handling of much of his freight.

Mr. Henry T. Easton of this city is building a story-and-a-half cottage on the Daniel Chase farm in Middletown. Col. McClellan is a member of Governor Hill's staff and treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, in New York, where he and his wife will reside.

A Trip into Old Virginia.

The Caverns of Luray—Southern Shiftees—Important Beggar—The Seats Below the Earth—The Beauty of the Wonderful Luray Caves in Gold Woods.

Black night accompanied by a dazzling rain had shut down upon the landscape, long before our arrival at Luray. So it was with a feeling of curiosity that we looked abroad, upon the morrow. The broad piazzas overlooking the Inn gave fine opportunity for studying the scenery, here spread out in an undulating valley whose horizon is bounded by the softly rounded peaks of the Blue Ridge. Through the valley winds a fork of the Shenandoah, quietly now doing duty as motive power for a few small mills, but giving plenty of evidence along its course of what it is capable of doing in times of "freshets." The village of Luray, straggling over the hills from the railway station, is one of considerable importance. Its fine location is already making it quite a summer resort. The drive from the Inn to the cave, although, perhaps, through a picturesque part of the town, was not marked by evidences of "Yankee thrift." A horde of darkies, musing in years from infancy to advanced youth, escorted our carriage the entire mile and a half drive, hanging on behind wherever chance offered; or falling into a dog-trot so natural as to give no indication of weariness to the anxious observers. Their steps seemed to mark the time of a dull, monotonous, apathetic and continuous cry for "black-sheep," couched in the words as nearly as could be translated, "glo mo non, glo mo pen."

Valley were pennies flung singly, and by the handful, a wild scurry for the falling bits of copper was but of momentary diversion, so little in the craft had these pests become. As we approached the gate giving entrance to Cave Hill, we saw our surprise rush of our dusky followers "across lots," and wondered what new device was projected against our pocket books. We were not long in doubt, for as we entered the cave-house there stood every mother's son of them hugging in their arms a supply of "gum shoes" offering the loan of their wares in very assertive style, for the mild sum of ten cents. All desiring so to do were soon equipped as to their pedal extremities. Wraps are in demand in a temperature of 53°, unaffected by outside climatic conditions, so overcoats and jackets were thrown aside. A moist walk makes rather desirable. The "arm of the law" in the guise of our guide (by the way a typical Virginian backwoodsman) was exerted at length against the swarm of ragamuffins, who were hustled out of doors and fastened out till our return from our underground ramble. After the gentlemen of the party were all provided with candles (to us, at the outset, seeming a little unnecessary as the caverns are lighted by electricity) came the order "forward." Our line of march led us—down cellar. "Dark with unbridgeable shadow" had been the opening into the Averys whither Aeneas journeyed; prosaic indeed seemed the way leading before us. But quickly were all such fancies dispelled, for before many steps were taken the character of our surroundings had changed. The air unlike that of a cellar was pure and sweet, and we were soon ushered into a vast apartment whose strange appearance fairly took our breath away. We would fain have rested awhile, to accustom our eyes to the wonders here unfolding. A silence that might almost be heard filled all space, and impressed the visitor with a strange reluctance to break the spell by even a whispered word. Monstrous shapes encompassed us. Whithersoever the eye wandered it encountered only wondrous images of stone. We heard as in a dream the voice of the pestle, "Lo! here is the palace which the Cyclops built for Pluto and the Queen of Hades. Here must we offer the gift of the bough of gold." With awe we gazed, and gradually were enabled to grasp somewhat the meaning of the wonders by which we were encompassed. stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the drip, drip, one drop at a time, of the water through the stony roof, take on all these beautiful and grotesque shapes by which we are surrounded. Think how many ages Nature must have been in forming these high pillars. It requires two whole years to encrust a goblet with the thinnest filament of lime, when placed where the deposit is most rapidly forming. And in this cave is one of the largest known stalactites in the world. Truly this is a house "not made with hands." How poor and worthless seems man in contemplating this magnificent work of the great Creator.

Fluted column spring from floor to ceiling of this lofty room. Draperies in beautiful colorings and softly flowing folds seem to have frozen stiff. We know not into how many chambers we passed, nor how many steps we ascended or descended, the mind refused the burden of petty details. The predominating color is a rich sepia, or brown, from which are all the gradations of shade to white. In some of the draperies a distinct border would be formed by regular lines of color, brown, cream, etc.

Mrs. Daniel Beard, of Portsmouth, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Underwood, on Spring street.

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NEWPORT, R. I., NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,233.

A Chronology of Some Memorable Occurrences.

Presented by James C. Swan.
The Sixth Age of the World.
(Continued.)

CITY HABITS.
Dolling Newport and Newporters.

Mr. Ferdinand Van Zandt is in Washington.

Mrs. Mahlon Sands has returned from Europe.

Mr. John Brown has returned from a three weeks' tour of the West.

Mrs. Henry T. Easton of this city is visiting friends in Connecticut.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Landers have returned from their southern trip.

Assemblyman D. E. Young and Mrs. Young have returned from Maine.

Naval training-ship Portsmouth reached this port Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Lee have returned from their visit to Brooklyn.

Councilman M. A. McCormick spent the early part of the week in New York.

Ex-Alderman and Mrs. C. T. Hopkins have returned from Medfield, Mass.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will occur next Tuesday evening.

Messrs. J. R. Crosby, Jr., and B. B. Sherman have returned from their western trip.

Dr. William B. Cary, of this city, is expected home from Europe the first of next week.

Miss Martha Congdon, sister of our chief of police, died Thursday morning after a lingering illness.

Guy Andrews, a naval apprentice, died at the training station hospital, Wednesday of typhoid fever.

Superintendent Fay attended the meeting of New England School Superintendents in Boston yesterday.

Major Theo. K. Gibbs and family have closed their Newport villa and gone to New York for the winter.

Mr. Geo. E. Taylor is confined to his home on Sherman street, having accidentally cut his leg with an ax.

Mr. Harry M. Spomer, son of Mr. C. E. Spomer, has entered the East Greenwich Academy for a business course.

Lee, Mr. F. Gray Griswold's favorite hunting horse, died at his owner's stable in Long Island, Monday, from blackjaw.

Rev. Dr. Murray will preach at St. George's Church tomorrow Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. He ought to have a full house.

The ex-convict died in the Portsmouth case of state vs. John P. Sherman, et al., have been dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Courier and Mrs. John Myers have returned from New York state where they have been visiting friends for several weeks past.

Mrs. William Gorham and family have closed their Seaside cottage, which they have occupied during the summer, and gone to New York.

The Fair committee of St. John's Lodge of Masons has received a contribution of \$25 from Mr. F. A. Ahell, of Newport and New York.

Mr. J. C. Atwater and Mr. Geo. A. Eddy have gone to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Mr. Atwater's native place, on a few weeks' visit.

In the clay pigeon shoot at Fall River Thursday, Russell, of Worcester, beat Cragin, of Newport, by one point. The score stood 175 for Russell and 173 for Cragin.

Real Estate Transactions.

James S. Hazard has quit-claimed to Susan T. Stebbins, wife of William A. Stebbins, an uninclosed half of the land on which the Cushington blocks stand, bounded northerly on Harrington street and easterly on Thomas street, Middle, 7 inches.

Whipple & Derby have rented for J. N. A. Griswold his residence on Bellevue avenue to Madame Margaret de Soto for a term of years.

A. Prescott Baker has quit-claimed to Susan T. Stebbins, wife of William A. Stebbins, an uninclosed half of the land on which the Cushington blocks stand, bounded northerly on Harrington street and easterly on Thomas street, Middle, 7 inches.

Samuel E. Lawton has sold 6,224 square feet of land with buildings on Spruce street, adjoining the Catholic cemetery, to Mary W. Spencer for \$20,000.

Mrs. E. V. Constance has rented her cottage on Spruce street to Mr. James S. Gorham of New York for the term of \$150.

Walter D. Watson of Providence has sold his house and store, with about 30,000 square feet of land in Jamestown, to his brother John E. Watson on private terms.

Car. L. Peckham has sold for Amos L. Peckham et al. 40,000 square feet of land situated on Canonicus avenue, Jamestown, to James G. Gartside, for \$20,000.

and reds, as though woven by the human hands of an artist, while the material is like alabaster, and translucent. We saw the Vegetable Garden, with perfect copies in stone of potatoes, radishes, cabbages and asparagus; and the Fish Market wherein hung, as though for the purpose of tempting the palate of the epicure, rows of fish, their plump shiny sides and caudal appendages true to nature, as we were accustomed with her. In Pluto's Chasm, a tall stalactite in flowing white drapery easily suggests the Spectre; and not far removed Proserpine glimmers from a gloomy recess. Of course all the dark places are not made light, even by the aid of electricity. There is, as a rule, a black ground as of black velvet, against which is projected many a strange and fantastic shape. "So we went together through the land of shadows, like unto men who walk through a wood in a doubtful light, when the moon indeed bath risen, but there are clouds over the sky."

As the rich full tones of the organ, struck by the deft fingers of our guide, flowed through these mystic chambers, we wished the melody might resolve itself into words and recite to us the history of this strange world, of the peoples and animals that may have visited it in the long ago before the advent of our modern explorer. In Skeleton Gulch we were shown a single small bone all that remains of the skeleton of a young man (no science tells us); suspension binds it that a young Indian lost his life by falling over the precipice at the foot of which he was found.

In a few hours time we had made a cursory survey of this wonderful subterranean world; we emerged from it with the feeling that many days would be requisite for a proper understanding of its mysteries.

A New Ice House.

The Arctic Ice Company are making extensive preparations for this winter's ice harvest at Easton's Pond. The large house which they built a few years ago just above the Water-works Company's station, and which was provided with all the most approved machinery for receiving and storing the ice, is being enlarged to nearly double the original capacity. The main building measures 160 feet square and the new addition measures 100x50 feet. The same conveniences, too, which were adopted in the main building are being followed out in this, so that when the improvement is completed the whole will be practically one house, the entire supply being received over one slip.

The Boston Herald, in its report of the Boston College benefit concert at the new Tremont Theatre the other evening, thus spoke of one of Newport's daughters, Miss May Alice Vass:

She has a very pleasant mezzo-soprano voice, which has been carefully trained, and it is used with admirable taste and skill. Her singing of the Prophets order was "forward." Our line of march led us—down cellar. "Dark with unbridgeable shadow" had been the opening into the Averys whither Aeneas journeyed; prosaic indeed seemed the way leading before us. But quickly were all such fancies dispelled, for before many steps were taken the character of our surroundings had changed.

The marriage of Prince Murat of Paris and Miss Gwendolene Caldwell of Newport and New York, which was soon to be celebrated in the former city, has been declared off, and Miss Caldwell is now on her way to New York. Miss Caldwell's fortune is hers only in trust and this fact is said to have caused the rupture. The prince, considering her insufficient income too small a price for his titles and her being unable to give the principal of course the bargain could not be consummated.

Charlie Matchar, the young lad who was left homeless here a few months ago by the death of his grandmother and who was subsequently placed in the New England Home for Little Wanderers in Boston, has been taken in charge by a western family who have promised to bring him up as their own child, and give him the best of educational advantages. The lad is a bright boy and will undoubtedly profit by his good fortune.

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Poetry.

Between the Lights.
By SARAH DOUGLASS.

A little pane in life, while daily lingers
Between the sunset and the pale no-nurse,
When daily labor strips from weary fingers,
And soft gray shadows veil the melting eyes.
Old perfume wanders back from fields of
Scent in the light of suns that long have set;
Beloved ones, whose earthly toll is over,
Draw near, as if they lived among us yet.
Old voices call me through the dark returning,
I hear the echoes of departed feet returning;
And then I ask, with vain and treasured yearning,
What is the charm that makes old things so
sweet?

Most the old joys be everywhere withholden;
Even their memory keeps pure and true;
And yet, from our desolation the broken
God speaks, saying, "I make all things
new."

"Father," I cry, "the old must still be nearer;
Still love, or give me back the past;
Give me the fair old earth, whose paths are
dearer
Than all thy shining streets and mansions
vast."

Peace, peace—the Lord of earth and heaven
knoweth
The human soul in all its heat and strife;
Out of His strength no streams of fate dothew,
But the clear river of eternal life.

He giveth life, life in all its sweetness;
Old loves, old memory, we still possess;
Our the course of life's unbroken path,
Still love, that earth and very heart
more.

Serve Him in earnest work and daily living,
And faithfully till then to His uplifted heights;
Then shall a psalm of gladness and thanks-giving
Fill the calm hour that comes between Our
lights.

One Day at a Time,
BY LOREN HUNT JACKSON.

One day at a time! That's all it can be; I
Never think that this is the hardiest fate;
And I have no regrets, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them too
late!

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

(For the Majority)
At Sunset.
By M. A. G.

The sundrops quickly in the western sky
Whose gorgeous sunset tinting fade and die,
As do the autumn leaves,
That scatter on the ground and naked trees
The last clinging scatter autumn leaves,
Then die and the pines.

II.
Hear the soft breeze whisper through those
pines
That do spot the sky in amber lines,
Like sentinel tall and grim;
While slowly as the sunset descends away,
The katydids begin their plaintively,
Among the shadows dins.

III.
The new moon creeps up through the tranquil
sky,
The stars peep out and wink a golden eye,
In answer to the call,
And through the bush the music of the sea,
Sings low and sweet an evening song to me,
And peace steals over all.

Selected Tale.

WOOD AND WON?

She looked so young, so happy, so innocent, that was she conscious of a chord somewhere about his heart that had not vibrated for many a long day. Leo, Graham Standish, was making an afternoon call, and she, Stella Gray, had just tripped into the room. "My aunt begs you to excuse her for a moment," Stella said. "We have just come in, and she is taking her bonnet off."

Standish made a polite and appropriate rejoinder. In his heart he wished devoutly that the moment might be indefinitely prolonged. "I need not ask if you enjoyed the dance last night," he said, looking with increasing pleasure at the fair and candid face.

"Oh, so much, so much!" she replied, with a great enthusiasm that was absolutely unaffected. Her eyes danced in the sunlight that streamed in at the window—evidently darkened rooms and dimming blinds and cozy lights were not in vogue in this house. Stella's skin was like a rose blush, and although she was not regularly beautiful, there was something graceful and bright about her which made her more attractive than many girls with greater claims to positive beauty. "I love dancing, do you not?" she asked, smiling radiantly at him. "If heaven were to be one long dance, I would be good all the rest of my life."

"I am sure you are good enough for heaven, whatever it may be," replied Standish; and he spoke with such gravity and even intensity that Stella felt a little confused and had to talk rather fast to conceal her embarrassment.

"I am not at all good, quite the reverse," said Aunt Marian, "she said."

He looked at her with smiling incredulity. She was like a white lily to him; like the down on a swan's breast; like snow fresh fallen on some mountain summit. And yet Standish was a thorough man of the world—skeptical about friendship, love and women in general. But though he had lived and had known almost every phase of society, he never said absolutely to himself or to any one else, as many younger and less experienced of his fellows do. "There is not such a thing as a good woman!" On the contrary, he had maintained that this rare art does exist, but that the specimens are few, and when found, to be valued as pearls of great price. He was hard and stern, with an iron will; but he had a conviction that a good, pure, loving woman could change all the worst part of him, and inspire him with deep love and tenderness. He had met Stella for the first time on the previous night, and to-day, already, he felt she approached closely to his ideal.

"I am sure you like dancing, too, because you dance so well," said Stella, and then she blushed a little at having paid him a compliment.

"It was you who inspired me," he replied; and then, deeply to his chagrin, Aunt Marian came in. He had to control his eyes now, and to talk all sorts of platitudes; but he went away happy, having won from Mrs. Grey a promise that she, her husband, her son and Stella would dine with him at Unrath's the following Saturday, and allow him to drive them down in his coach. When the door closed upon him, Stella waltzed merrily round the room, and finished by embracing her prayers. She was the prize of Leo's and Standish's admiration.

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prayers. She was the prize of Leo's and Standish's admiration.

"How utterly delightful! What a nice dear man!" Stella cried, and resumed her gyrations.

"I believe he is rich, and very well connected," observed Mrs. Grey, who was, what they say every good woman is, a match maker. She was quite aware that her son Leo and Stella had themselves in love with each other; but that was, of course, ridiculous; as neither had any money. She tolerated the idea with a good-natured humor, but always had her eyes open for a good match for either.

At dinner, the admiral, Stella's uncle, and Leo were informed of the invitation, and received it with satisfaction.

"My father and I served together," remarked the admiral. "He was a good man my senior. A bit of a martinet, but, by Jove! he was tamed at home. He was frightened out of his soul by his wife, who was a handsome tartan, with a will like iron. Her son looks as if he had inherited some of it."

"Now, Uncle George, you are not to say a word against him!" cried Stella. "We are going to eat his bread and salt on Saturday," and she laughed delightedly.

"I suppose it is you, my dear, we may thank for his hospitality," said the admiral, jocularly. Leo frowned.

In the evening, when the elders were playing bridge, Leo whispered to Stella, "I am not going to have you kill with that chap. Remember, miss."

She smiled at him with her innocent blue eyes. "Is it likely?" she said, and squeezed each other's hands in token of confidence.

When Saturday arrived, and Stella found herself on the box seat beside Standish—Mrs. Grey having declined the post of honor—her delight knew no bounds. Standish's stern face was illumined by pride and pleasure—every look into those smiling eyes seemed like a draught from some pure spring of happiness. He was beginning already to love her intensely, and he had made up his mind absolutely that she should be his. Standish seldom thought it worth while to exert his will on trifling matters, but when he felt a strong desire to attain a purpose would move heaven or hell to compass it.

He had taken it for granted that Stella was free and heart whole, so when at dinner he saw Leo look jealously at her and interrupted the loving, reassuring smile she sent back, he experienced a sudden and violent pang. But he had sufficient self-control to conceal it, and before dinner was over more parties had been planned for the following week. On Wednesday they were to go to the dance at the New Club, and the admiral felt the least they could do was to ask their host to dine with them on Monday.

"How heavenly it would have been," said Leo when they got home, "if the master had gone in front and you and I had sat behind together!" And Stella concurred.

Standish did not sleep well that night. He had conceived a violent passion for Stella, and he meant and willed that she should be his. But the thought of the cousin, who was a good-looking lad, chased and irritated him. It was ridiculous to think there could be anything between them more than a boy and girl fancy. The Greys were not well off. Leo was only a clerk in the foreign office; he could not marry her. But Standish could not endure to think that any lad had so much as breathed upon his tresses. And Stella, without a word to Leo or any living soul, with death in her heart, went out one morning and married Standish, and received from him his £2,000 in Bank of England notes. Her trembling hands placed them next to her heart, and then Stella had hope that she would be able to creep out of her promise through some loophole, but Standish was far too clever for that. Leo had obtained a week's delay for the payment of his Goodwood losses. Before Standish handed over the purchase money she must be his. She must go through the form of marriage with him at the registry office. He would then leave her free for two months, during which he was to appear to her family to woe and win her. He knew she was not of age, but he would hardly stick to such a trifling as a lie now. And Stella, without a word to Leo or any living soul, with death in her heart, went out one morning and married Standish, and received from him his £2,000 in Bank of England notes. Her trembling hands placed them next to her heart, and then Stella had hope that she would be able to creep out of her promise through some loophole, but Standish was far too clever for that. Leo had obtained a week's delay for the payment of his Goodwood losses. Before Standish handed over the purchase money she must be his. She must go through the form of marriage with him at the registry office. 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Traveler's Directory.
Fares Reduced.
Fall River Line.
NEW YORK,
For Special Limited Tickets.
Reduction to all other Points.

Steamers PURITAN, and PILGRIM in
company. Leave Newport next days 12.5
A.M., Sundays at 10 P.M.; New York in
New York about 7.30 A.M. Connection by
Annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City
on arrival.

Steam heat in state rooms. An orchestra
on each steamer throughout the year.
Returning leave New York from Pier 26 N.
foot of Murray street at 10 P.M.; New York
about 7.30 A.M. Connection by
Annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City
on arrival.

Tickets and staterooms apply at New
York and Boston Dispatch Express Office, New
England, 10 P.M.; J. J. GROCK, Ticket Agent.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
Geo. L. CONNOR, Genl. Pass. Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R.I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

FALL TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1889.

Leave Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. I.

Leave Newport at 7.30 A.M., arriving in New York at 12.30 P.M.; New Haven 12.45 P.M.; New London 1.05 P.M.; Providence 4.15 P.M.; Boston 10.35 A.M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A.M., arriving in New York 1.30 P.M.; New Haven 2.25 P.M.; New London 4.05 P.M.; Providence 5.05 P.M.; Boston 7.45 P.M.

Leave Newport at 12.30 P.M., arriving in New York at 1.30 P.M.; New Haven 6.30 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Providence 7.45 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

Leave Newport at 4.45 P.M., arriving in New York at 11.00 P.M.; New Haven 1.00 P.M.; New London 2.35 P.M.; Providence 6.10 P.M.; Boston 7.00 A.M.

Leave Newport at 11.15 P.M., arriving in New York at 1.00 A.M.; New Haven 1.35 A.M.; New London 2.55 A.M.; Providence 6.35 A.M.; Boston 7.00 A.M.

Leave New London 7.15 A.M.; Providence 8.00 A.M., arriving in Newport at 9.35 A.M.; New Haven at 10.00 A.M.; New London 10.05 A.M.; Boston 10.30 A.M.; Providence 11.10 A.M.; arriving in Newport at 10.00 P.M.

Leave New York at 10.00 A.M.; New Haven 12.30 P.M.; New London 12.50 P.M.; Boston 1.00 P.M.; Providence 2.20 P.M.; arriving in Newport at 2.00 P.M.

Leave New York at 11.30 P.M., arriving in New Haven at 1.30 A.M.; New London 2.35 A.M.; Boston 3.30 A.M.; Providence 5.30 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

Leave New York at 12.30 P.M., arriving in New Haven at 2.30 A.M.; New London 3.30 A.M.; Boston 4.30 A.M.; Providence 6.30 A.M.; New London 7.30 A.M.; Boston 8.40 A.M.

Leave New London 7.15 A.M.; Providence 8.00 A.M., arriving in Newport at 9.35 A.M.; New Haven 10.00 A.M.; New London 10.05 A.M.; Boston 10.30 A.M.; Providence 11.10 A.M.; arriving in Newport at 10.00 P.M.

Leave New York at 10.00 A.M.; New Haven 12.30 P.M.; New London 12.50 P.M.; Boston 1.00 P.M.; Providence 2.20 P.M.; arriving in Newport at 2.00 P.M.

Leave New York at 11.30 P.M., arriving in New Haven at 1.30 A.M.; New London 2.35 A.M.; Boston 3.30 A.M.; Providence 5.30 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

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Leave New York at 1.00 A.M.; New Haven 1.30 P.M.; New London 2.30 P.M.; Boston 3.30 A.M.; Providence 5.30 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

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Leave New York at 2.30 A.M.; New Haven 3.00 P.M.; New London 4.00 P.M.; Boston 5.00 A.M.; Providence 7.00 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

Leave New York at 3.00 A.M.; New Haven 3.30 P.M.; New London 4.30 P.M.; Boston 5.30 A.M.; Providence 7.30 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

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Leave New York at 4.00 A.M.; New Haven 4.30 P.M.; New London 5.30 P.M.; Boston 6.30 A.M.; Providence 8.30 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

Leave New York at 4.30 A.M.; New Haven 5.00 P.M.; New London 6.00 P.M.; Boston 7.00 A.M.; Providence 9.00 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

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Leave New York at 1.00 P.M.; New Haven 1.30 P.M.; New London 1.30 P.M.; Boston 6.00 P.M.; Providence 7.00 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

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Leave New York at 4.00 P.M.; New Haven 4.30 P.M.; New London 4.30 P.M.; Boston 12.00 P.M.; Providence 1.00 P.M.; New London 7.30 P.M.; Boston 8.40 P.M.

Leave New

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889,

Commencing on Monday next the Fall River steamers will leave New York at 4:30 p. m. Instead of 6, during the rest of the fall and winter.

Those who pay no property tax in this city will do well to get their dollar poll tax ready. The collector of taxes will call for it soon.

Congress will assemble four weeks from next Monday. Much is expected of this body this winter in the way of useful legislation, and probably much will be accomplished.

Those doluted people who have been looking all the week for the end of the world to come will do well to revise their data and try again. The end is not yet.

London proposes to have a tower 1,230 feet high. It ought to be a good permanent investment. The Londoners could then get out of the smoke and fog occasionally.

The next Speaker of the House of Representatives will, without much doubt, be the able member from Maine, Tom Reed. At the present time he has a good lead over all his competitors.

Henry J. Steere, a representative member of one of the oldest families of Providence, and a prominent business man of that city, died on Monday, Oct. 28th. He was born April 11, 1830.

The order of United Friends throughout the Union now numbers some 23,000 members. Mr. James B. Brayton, of this city, the Imperial Councillor, is to be congratulated on being at the head of so large and important organization.

Mr. H. M. Holques, formerly of this city, but now a successful lawyer at Austin, Texas, sends us a copy of the San Angelo Standard, which gives the resources of the Concho Valley, showing the prosperous condition of that region.

For an off year in politics there is a good deal of interest felt in the State elections to be held next Tuesday. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Virginia are attracting the most attention, and in each of these states a lively contest is being carried on.

If you wish to see how the Australian voting law is going to work take a trip up into some Massachusetts towns next Tuesday, and observe for yourselves. You will know better how to act under it here when it is put in force next spring.

An English company with a capital of \$15,000,000, has obtained a charter from Texas to operate in Panhandle lands. Meanwhile the Government is opening Indian reservation to satisfy the homestead demands of our own people. These facts are inconsistent.

The Republicans of Providence will probably re-nominate the present incumbent, Henry R. Barker, for Mayor. They could not do better. Mr. Barker has made a most excellent mayor and deserves re-election. He will get it if the Republicans of the sister capital do their duty.

The Republicans of Pawtucket on Saturday of last week, nominated Mr. Charles A. Lee, of the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, for Mayor of that city. The nomination is a good one and the citizens of that young and thriving city ought to see that he is elected.

Much interest is centered in the Massachusetts election which takes place on Tuesday next, on account of the fact that the new voting law will then be put in operation for the first time. The Massachusetts law is substantially the same as the one passed last winter by the General Assembly of this State.

They are having a red hot campaign in New York and Brooklyn. In New York the County Democrats and the Republicans have united against Tammany, which will result in gain to the Republicans. That party will, without doubt, elect the legislature, which is the chief object contended for in this contest.

Senator Walker, of Mississippi, proposes to urge upon the legislature of that State a bill prohibiting colored men from holding office. Such action seems to be needless in that State. The shot gun and the tissue ballots have pretty thoroughly deprived the colored race from holding office already.

The Andrews Dinner.

One of the most enthusiastic gatherings held in the State for many years, we can believe newspaper reports, was assembled in Providence on Wednesday evening last in honor of the accession of Prof. E. Benj. Andrews, late of Cornell, to the Presidency of Brown University. The dinner was given in Tillinghast's new hall on Westminster st. and about two hundred and fifty of the graduates and friends of the college were gathered about the tables. At the close of the dinner, which is reported to have been elegantly served, addresses were made by several gentlemen who were called upon by the chairman, R. H. L. Goddard. Mr. Goddard proposed brighter and better things for the college, and called on Gov. Farnum who responded in well chosen words, bespeaking the interest and sympathy of the business men of the State for the old university. In the speaking which followed Prof. Farkas represented the Faculty, Mr. Rowland Hazard the Trustees, Dr. Edwin Brown and Bishop Clarke, the clergy, while Rev. Mr. Anderson of Providence, Mr. F. Lawton of New York, and Mr. Blake, of the class of '88, represented the younger graduates. A shower of praise seems to have been emptied upon the head of Prof. Andrews, and the college was congratulated on all hands upon the choice of Prof. Andrews for President.

It is to be hoped that the administration of President Andrews will be marked by some changes in its methods; not wholly in its methods of work but in the ways and means it may use to bring itself in vital contact with the people of the state. An impression prevails among the Rhode Island people that the college is a cold and lifeless affair, run for the glorification of a few aristocratic families living in Providence. It seems to be the impression that these conservative and old-time people not only stand in the way of needed reforms, but by their exclusive spirit and small opinion of man outside of the Providence ring, and by their indifference to the patronage they might receive from the families who send their sons to New England colleges, they have alienated the interest and regard of the people to that extent that the boys of Rhode Island are sent anywhere in the country rather than to the college of their native State. This is true to a large degree in Newport. We have two boys in Yale and Harvard where we have one in Brown. There seems to be signs, however, of a better future for the college. President Andrews is a progressive man, well acquainted with modern methods of education, and a man who unites the scholarly thinker with the man of affairs. We hope and trust that a brighter day is dawning for the old University, and that in the future it will not only be more ready to seek, but be able to secure a warmer affection and a wider patronage throughout the State.

The Great Fair.

Our own choice for a site for the great Columbus Fair would be Washington. There are insuperable objections, however, to that city. It is not a frequented port and it has no summer population of consequence. After Washington New York is the better site. It would be difficult to transport the exhibits of foreign nations so far inland as Chicago or St. Louis. But wherever it may be located we hope it will be distinctly an American fair. We can not hope to rival the wonderful artistic beauty of the French Exposition. We are too remote from the centers of art, but we can surpass them in a field of our own—and at the same time do a good stroke of business. Let the main feature of the show be a display of the natural products of the two American continents. Their trees, their woods in natural and manufactured state, their flora useful and ornamental. Their minerals, marbles and stones in the rough and polished. Their animals of each kingdom.

What we are to gain by showing that with the aid of European artisans in America we can vie with European artists in Europe we do not see. Let us have an American fair. It will be in the line of the development of our commerce with the Southern American States which the Congress soon to meet at Washington, is called to promote. If this idea be urged and the Congress adopt it we may rely on the efficient aid of the Southern American States. Such a fair would be becoming as a display of the civilization of the new world discovery of which it is to celebrate.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Reception Committee, with the assistance of the Auxiliary Committee, are contemplating the advisability of a course of lectures, to be given free to members of the Association and Auxiliary.

A large and appreciative audience gathered at Masonic Hall last Thursday evening, to hear the Park Sisters and Miss Daisy Hoyt. An excellent program was rendered, consisting of cornet, trombone, mandolin and zither solos; instrumental quartettes, mandolin duets and readings. Every number was heartily encoreed, and general satisfaction was manifested on the part of the audience. Individually speaking, the artists are exceptional, and as a company, furnish a novel and interesting entertainment. Miss Hoyt's readings were well chosen and finely rendered.

The second of the autumn socials of Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows occurred Tuesday evening, and like the first it was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. Walter N. Smith has vacated her Gould street cottage and gone to Burlington, N. J., for the winter.

(Written for the Newport Mercury) **HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEWPORT.****The Vernon House.**

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MARY AND CLARKE STREETS.

BY JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

(Continued)

Christopher Fowler, according to a memoir of Caleb Gardner, printed in the R. I. Hist. Magazine for Jan., 1880, entered his journal under date March 6, 1781, that "a ball was given by the French officers in a large building next north of General Rochambeau's quarters." This same memoir of Caleb Gardner who was Lieutenant Colonel in Richaud's regiment, Rhode Island troops, relates that at their ball Washington danced with Nancy Clarke, a girl of thirteen, niece of the colonel. She later married Christopher Fowler, the writer of the journal. What "large building" over stood on the Vernon grounds except the Vernon House itself the writer has been unable to ascertain, surely not the little structure still standing—not yet when the hall built by Rochambeau stood. In the Secretary of April 21, 1781, one Martin announced that he has "opened a Dancing School at the French Hall in that town" and that there will also be a public hall every Wednesday evening. The presumption is that this was Rochambeau's building, but its site is not mentioned. Whether it was it was probably the place where the young ladies and Gardner were "taken out" by the great chief.

Here also it is to be supposed that the committee of the General Assembly then sitting in Newport waited upon Rochambeau on the 29th of July, 1780, with their written address of congratulation on his safe arrival in the waters of Newport. Rochambeau's written reply expressing "his reliance on the zeal and gallantry of the people in aid of his preparations to defend the town is extant and may be seen in facsimile in Mr. Stevens' "French in Rhode Island," an address delivered in Newport and printed in the July number of the Magazine of American History of 1870, with a view of the house among the illustrations. The French Army marched on their summer campaign on the 6th of June 1781 and on the 11th, Rochambeau followed with his brilliant staff leaving to the old house a glorious glamour of romantic interest. Mr. Vernon declined any remuneration for the use of the house and only asked for repairs of the damage done by alterations. The original bill is in the collection of Mr. late James Eddy Maran; Newport's most accomplished antiquary. This also was printed by Mr. Stevens in facsimile in his magazine. It reads:

1782. His most christian majesty to W. Vernon, Jr.
Dec. To damages sustained in his house at Newport on Rhode Island incurred by his Excellency General Rochambeau viz:Flours, Winseal, Herring, Paint, Windows, Walls, Marble Halls and in that House and Building throughout; to be made good by the Promise of Mr. Maran; by agreement value 450 dollars at 6% shill. £ 115.00
To one years rent of the same £ 60.00L money £ 115.00
Errors Excepted, Boston 12 Dec., 1782.W. VERNON.
Rochambeau called on Mr. Vernon, senior, when in Boston in December 1780, but found that he was absent. Mr. Vernon later excused himself to the count through his son Samuel, who was in Newport.

We have no account of the visit of Rochambeau to Newport when he returned to Rhode Island "tauré crowned" in the winter of 1781-2. He arrived at Providence from the westward on the 8th of November. On the evening of Wednesday, the 13th, his officers came down to Newport and gave an elegant entertainment, a ball and collation, at Mrs. Covington's Assembly room, Penrudd Hall, on Church Lane. The names are given of the Prince de Broglie, the Count de Segur and the Count de Vaudreuil as of the many officers present. The hall was decorated by one of the aids of the Baron de Monville. General, the Count de Rochambeau, is stated in the Mercury of November 23, to have arrived in town from Portsmouth the evening previous with his suite and to have set out on his return that morning. His army sailed from Boston, but he was himself compelled to go back to Virginia where the French frigate "Endear" took him aboard with the Chevalier de Chastellux and other high officers and their entire staff, and sailed for France on the 8th of January, 1782. The Mr. Corneil with whom the arrangement was made was Mr. Louis Ethie de Corneil, Lt. Colonel of Cavalry in the American Army, who was commissioned Commissary General of the French forces and preceded Rochambeau in arrival at Newport.

The Vernon house passed into the possession of Samuel Vernon. His brother William, the young gentleman who was sent abroad in 1775, lived in France for a long time and was witness of the scenes of the Days of Terror. His manners were so foreign that on his return home he was called Count Vernon. He was a lover and patron of art and brought with him fifty-five oil paintings; some of merit. The entire collection was sold at Newport at his death for "a song." The auction was held August 10, 1785.

Shepherd Tom [Fazard] relates in his Recollections of Olden Times [published by Mr. Sartorius of the Newport Mercury in 1870,] that he purchased "The Dying Seneca" said to be by Van Dyke and two other paintings at this sale.

The gem of the collection, a "Mona Lisa" supposed to be from the hand of Leonardo da Vinci and a replica of the famous Louvre painting was bid in and retained by the family. It is now in the New York Metropolitan Art Museum.

This is not the occasion to pursue the history of the Vernon family further. For many years the house was unoccupied and wholly abandoned as a family residence. The small building next door was literally crammed with papers, some of the most interesting character. Many were preserved by the patient and intelligent interposition of Mr. Maran. This small building was originally built for a store house. It is now used as a studio by the owner of the Vernon House.

In 1787 the estate was broken up. Mr. Franklin in that year erected the brick building, the Franklin Bakery on the rear garden with its front on Spring street—the paint store of Mr. Barker, is also on the Vernon land.

In the year 1787 the Vernon House came by purchase into the possession of Mr. Harwood D. Reed, of Newport, its present owner. In 1870 the building was taken for the offices of the United States Geological Bureau then under the direction of Mr. Niphael Purnell.

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found a curious old fresco, painted in oil on plaster, about 3 to 31 square; the plaster is laid on laths, and then nailed on thick planks, and back of that is another layer of mortar. The subject seems to be a scene in the West Indies, or South America. In one corner appears part of the figures of three ladies; one is dressed in red, in a bed, with long hair flowing from under a hat decorated with plumes, and holding a guitar or mandolin. This group stands at the gate or an embattled castle, its walls enclosing a cluster of houses with red tiled roofs. Opposite is a black moor, in a turban, holding by the bridle, two white horses, heavily harnessed; only the heads are seen, the lower part of the picture having been cut off in removal. Head of the female under the trees, we see a crowd of other Indians or negroes, with long fances. Were it not for three tall Lombardy poplars, which suggest an Italian landscape, one might suppose it represented some southern country. The painting is bordered above by a stripe of yellow, over which is a frieze of picture flowers and sea shells. This piece stood by itself, the remainder had been probably removed when the room was panelled long ago. In the repairs made this spring it was found the old building had been doubled in size, by the addition running up and facing Mary street. This was proved by the sills being in two separate timbers; the old part quite black with age."

The old garden site opposite passed to the ownership of Mrs. Duncan C. Pell who built upon it in 1883 a pretty cottage for Mr. Sidney Woollett whose taste is displayed in the quaint English decoration of the interior. This gentleman descends in a direct line from William Woollett, Engraver to His Majesty King George III, famous for Americans from his famous engraving of West's great historical picture of the Death of General Wolfe. On the expiration of the term of occupation by the Geologist Bureau the Vernon House was repaired by Mr. Reed, who makes it his home, and courteously welcomes all visitors. Built "not for a day" it is without and within a fine well-preserved specimen of the best colonial architecture; pleasing in proportion and decoration; with its quaint corner cupboards and piecemeal woodwork in wainscot and panel, quite the house one is glad to connect with that model of French bravery and bonhomie—the accomplished soldier and unpretending country-gentleman, Rochambeau.

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Farm and Family

Brine Salting of Butter.

The demand for less salt in butter has called attention anew to brine salting, and I think that whenever the maker has mastered the method this brine-salted butter has given the best satisfaction to consumers. It has been wrongly supposed that salt used for salting butter strikes into the fats themselves and pickles them, as we assume it does in the case of meat. But all that is accomplished is to substitute for the water left in the butter, usually from ten to fifteen percent, a saturated brine, or water containing all the salt it can hold in solution at ordinary temperature. At the Minnesota experiment station it was found that butter fats cannot be made to absorb salt or brine; the particles of fat are only surrounded by this solution. All the salt that will be dissolved in a pound of butter by its own moisture amounts to little; if any, over half an ounce; hence of an ounce of salt in a pound of butter a large part is simply undissolved salt. It was shown, further, that the finer the granulation of the butter, the more the butter stands in the brine, the more of the solution it will take up; the more brine the butter contains the more of caseous or cheesy matter is removed, or in some other way rendered harmless, and the longer the butter will keep.

But if the grain is made too thin an undue amount of water is left in the butter, which washing will not remove.

On the other hand, if the grains are left too large, they enclose more of the caseous matter that will not be taken out, since the brine cannot penetrate into these larger masses of fat. Gathering the butter into granules the size of small bird-shot is about the best one can do to avoid the undesirable extremes above mentioned. Brine salting can be most perfectly done by draining the butter as close as possible after the last washing, then adding a strong brine, enough to cover the butter—not to float it. Such granulated butter will contain thirty-five per cent. of its weight of wash-water, which, of course, weakens the added brine by much. If, after standing in this solution for a few moments, this brine is mostly removed and salt added to reinforce its strength, and it is then packed back and the curd slowly resolved, the butter will be salted as much as possible by any process of salting if all the salt is to be dissolved; and this is all the salt that can answer to preserve the caseous matter and keep the sugar from fermenting. Possibly beyond this, more salt may act for a few days as an antiseptic, but not long, unless the butter is placed in cold storage. Make and eat for butter as we may, it is best, like buckwheat cakes, when eaten as soon after manufacture as possible.—N.Y. Tribune.

Corn Fodder.

I use from three hundred to five hundred bushels of shelled corn on my farm every year, and I regard the fodder as worth nearly as much as the corn. As soon as the ears are well glazed the corn is cut close to the ground, put on a dump cart and hauled to a lot near the barn and shocked. I use what is called a corn house for shocking—a pole from the woods, some sixteen feet long, and through the bottom two holes and insect legs, raising this end about four feet from the ground. Then a hole a horizontal three or four feet from this end large enough to insert an old hoe or rake handle, and it is ready for use. Set the corn in the four corners made by the pole and this stick and build on the desired size.

Tie the top, pull out the stick and draw the corn house out far enough to commence another shock.

One ton will set up even rapidly in this way. I usually make three shocks from two cart loads and have no difficulty in curing. As soon as the corn is cured sufficiently it is stacked out, leaving shocks on stalk and the stalks are stacked and left to be cut by power as wanted during the winter. I use a cutter with masticator, and my cows are fed twice a day with this feed and are always in prime condition, usually feed hay at noon and give my milch cows four quarts cornmeal per day additional. The waste of the cornstarch makes excellent litter for stock and absorbs urine like a sponge.—Southern Planter.

Mutton and Lamb.

There is no meat placed in the market on which there is so wide a range in value as in mutton and lamb, says an exchange. An inferior article of mutton will probably retail at ten cents or less per pound. Choice mutton would range anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five cents, while spring lamb is likely to command from twenty-five to forty cents per pound. In the markets of the Atlantic seaboard prices have a much wider range than even these figures. Spring lamb there often commands over fifty cents per pound. A really choice article of mutton is nearly always worth a good figure. There is nothing in either beef or veal, though, to come into range of fancy values as well as spring lamb.

Good Feeding for Young Colts.

Aside from pedigree animals, and for draft horses even with, the value of a young colt is very largely determined by its size. This is to a great extent the result of good feeding. At fairs this year we have seen yearling colts which in size and build looked more like two-year-olds and three-year-olds than what they were. Such animals were almost universally admired, and if for sale, which they were not, could have found ready purchasers at handsome figures.

Paris Green Poisoning Bees.

An important legal question will probably soon over the right of fruit growers to spray apple and other fruit trees with water containing Paris green, while the trees are in blossom. Bees searching the flowers for honey take the poison into their systems and are killed. This is, perhaps, a fortunate fact, for if bees merely collected honey instead of manufacturing it, this poisoned honey might be stored in their cells, and poison those who consume it. The spraying, even of the apple, need not be done while the trees are in blossom. It is true that the coding moth usually deposits her eggs in the blossom end of the apple, but until the fruit is as large as a walnut, the blossom end is turned upwards. After this the weight of the apple bends the fruit over. Between the time of blossoming and the fruit bending down with its own weight, the spraying may be done without injury to bees. There is, therefore, no incompatibility between the fruit-growing and honey-producing industries if the proper precautions are observed.

The Points of a Good Cow.

The points of a good cow are a robust

constitution, a good appetite, large milk capacity, long milking tendency, rich milk and an easy milker, with a good disposition. She should be a regular breeder, and her calves should possess her good qualities. After these come the points of shape, color, and general appearance, along with the pedigree, which latter is of more or less importance as she is thoroughly bred and kept for breeding more than dairy purposes. If the former, it is the most important of all her attributes. Every cow has more or less of these qualities coupled with some objectionable feature, and it is a capital exercise to write out the good and bad qualities of every cow in the herd and compare them on paper. It will aid you materially in judging the animals in your herd. If you classify them you will always know which should be parted with first, and save you many a subsequent regret.

It is a certainty that raising eggs is a paying business. The few fowls that the farmer keeps in his barnyard, and on which depends but little, pay best of all his live stock; but when attention is specially paid to fowls, when they are housed and fed and properly attended, after deducting the cost of keeping, care, interest, etc., from the amount for which their eggs sell, there is in nine cases out of ten, a larger balance on the credit side of the ledger than is found in connection with any single department of farm industry.—Nebraska Farmer.

Agricultural Items.

Never let your fowls suffer for a plentiful supply of clear, fresh water. It's a cheap beverage.

Carelessness and neglect are two of the greatest curses on the farm. They have ruined many a farmer.

Build roosts low, especially for large fowls. Clean the droppings from under the roosts at least once a week.

Leave the tobacco pipe outside of the milk-room. Better leave the man who has been smoking it outside too. His absence will not injure the flavor of the tobacco a bit.

The value of bean straw as food is not appreciated as it should be by growers of this crop, and duo care is not taken to save it in good condition. It is worth for sheep as much as the best hay and makes a very rich manure. It should be given to cows daily mixed with other food.

The following is given as a good way to prepare a rolling place, or dust bath, for fowls: Lay a rough floor of old boards on the ground, fasten boards one foot high all around the sides, and fill the apartments with ten or twenty bushels of dry loam, road that or read ashes.

Recipes for the Table.

WINTER SOUTIF.—This can be made of dry lima beans and canned corn, which may be left from former dinners. Warm them over together with a little milk and butter, and thicken the milk with a little flour.

CHOCOLATE CAKES.—Eight eggs, half a cake of chocolate, one pound of sugar, six ounces of flour. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, add the sugar, then stir in the chocolate and flour. Butter flat tins, and drop the mixture thereon; not too closely, as the cakes will spread. Bake in twenty-four minutes.

The following is given as a good way to prepare a rolling place, or dust bath, for fowls: Lay a rough floor of old boards on the ground, fasten boards one foot high all around the sides, and fill the apartments with ten or twenty bushels of dry loam, road that or read ashes.

SIMPLE APPLE PUDDING.—Make a nice biscuit crust raised with yeast and roll out thin, cut in squares, put a cored apple in each square, and bake them in the oven till nearly done. Make a syrup of a cup of sugar and a pint of water, and put it boiling hot in the dripping pan, and baste the dumplings till they are done. Serve them with rich sweetened cream.

BRAZED FRUITTES.—Cut stale bread into slices one inch thick. Cut the soft part into any pretty shape. A good way is to cut into rings, by using biscuit cutters of two sizes. You can then use the small circle, as well as the ring. Soak each piece a few minutes in milk or custard. (Save the crusts for the short-crust box.) Then drop into deep fat, and boil deftly. Sprinkle with sugar.

FRENCH BAKED APPLES.—Peel, core and cut in half nice large cooking apples. Put them in a buttered porcelain saucepan with the juice of two lemons, some powdered sugar and small bits of butter. Cook on top of the stove till the apples are tender, then cover with a layer of quince or apricot jam, sprinkled with a handful or two of almonds chopped fine, and bake long enough to be a bright color.

BOILED CUSTARD.—Put one quart of milk in a farina boiler to scald. Beat together five eggs and a half-cup of sugar until light, add a little of the scalded milk to the eggs then turn them quickly into the farina boiler, stir backward and forward for a moment, and as soon as you feel the slightest thickening of the custard take it off the fire, or it will curdle.

TO COTTON FROSTING.—Pink—A little red jelly or preserve juice, cranberry syrup or cochineal, stirred into ordinary frosting, colors a pretty pink. Yellow—Cut an orange in halves, and soak the yellow part of the rind in the juice. Put in a thin muslin bag, and squeeze it through the muslin. The whitest icing is made by adding lemon juice to the egg and sugar.

STEWED POTATOES WITH MILK.—Parc raw potatoes. Cut into thick slices. Soak in cold water half an hour. Stew in enough cold water to cover them, till tender (about fifteen minutes). Drain off all the water. Pour on milk enough to nearly cover them; add salt and when it boils again a large lump of butter (rubbed with an equal quantity of flour) and a little pepper. Let it boil till it thickens. Serve in a covered dish.

BALTIMORE APPLE BREAD.—Make a nice dough for sweet rusks, as they are known in New England, or Anna, as they are known elsewhere. When this dough is very light, roll it out into two good-sized cakes, about half an inch thick, and spread one with stewed apples, place the other over it, and let it rise half an hour, then bake it in a good oven. As soon as it is done spread some stewed apples over the top, add plenty of sugar, bits of butter, and nutmeg, and set the cake back in the oven for the sugar to form a coating. Serve hot or cold.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cup each molasses, sugar, butter and sour milk, four and a half cups flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful each allspice, cassia and cloves, one teaspoonful soda, one-half pound each raisins and currants, or, if preferred, one pound raisins. This makes two loaves.

CHEESE SCALLOP.—Soak one cup of dried breadcrumbs in fresh milk; beat it three eggs, and add one tablespoonful each allspice, cassia and cloves, one teaspoonful soda, one-half pound each raisins and currants, or, if preferred, one pound raisins. This makes two loaves.

MINCED VEAL.—Take an earthen dish, and put in it a layer of bread-crumb; over this place pieces of bat-

ter, then a layer of minced cold veal, with salt and pepper, then more crumbs, butter, veal, salt and pepper. When the dish is full, with a layer of crumbs for the top, pour over it an egg-beaten well, and mix in half a cup of milk. Bake until brown.

GRAHAM CAKE.—One cup brown sugar, one cup sour cream, two eggs, two cups graham flour, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt and cinnamon if liked. The cream is not sour use less soda. Do not stir too stiff.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, the yolks of four eggs, half a cup of milk; three cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in jelly-pane.

CINNAMON ROLLS.—One pint sweet milk, one cup melted butter, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup yeast, two cups flour, let stand over night; in the morning add two eggs and one-half cup of sugar, roll out, cut in shape, and sprinkle with a little butter, sugar and cinnamon; let stand one hour before baking.

BAKED MINCED BEEF.—A cup of cold boiled roast beef, a cup boiled rice, one egg, two tablespoons butter, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful black pepper. Put the meat over the fire in a saucier, and when hot add all the other things except the egg. Stir two minutes, remove from the fire, and add the egg beaten well; turn it into a pudding dish and bake twenty minutes.

A MILLIONAIRE CONVICT.—The Curious Career of Thomas H. Blythe, One of the Argonauts of 1849.

Thomas H. Blythe was one of the convicts of '49. In that year he struck California and made a big find. In the gold diggings. He invested his gold in lands and became one of the initiates of the Pacific slope. In 1888 he died, leaving an estate valued at \$5,000,000 and no will. He was then living at a bachelor life in a redwood palace on Nob Hill in San Francisco, and his death in his bath caused considerable excitement. The coroner's jury decided that he died of heart disease.

A sister and brother soon showed up in England, and in 1884 a daughter, Florence, came on, accompanied by a woman who claimed to be her mother and who called herself Mrs. Mary Blythe. The mother swore that the dead millionaire was married to her in London and that he was the father of her daughter, Florence. James Crisp Perry of San Francisco was appointed Florence's guardian, and a hot legal fight for the dead man's millions was begun.

THE DEAD MAN'S HISTORY.—As the fight progressed the dead man's history was hunted up and it was learned that when he went to California in '49 he had gone there as a convict from Van Dieman's Land. Then he was brought out that he had been an English thief; that after various offenses he was finally convicted in 1852 of tapping a till in Liverpool and transported to Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, to serve a seven years' sentence there and on the famous Norfolk Island, where, with 50,000 other convicts, he toiled on government work under first the famous Sir John Franklin and afterwards under the notorious Governor "Bully" Price, who was subsequently murdered by the convicts. He served his term out and with a few exceptions no one in California knew his past record. These few exceptions were associates with him in the English penal colony and had also grown rich in California. It was this Thomas Blythe that the brother and sister claim as their brother and to whose millions they lay claim, but the wife and daughter assert that Thomas Blythe the millionaire and Thomas Blythe the convict are different men.

A STRANGE RECOGNITION.—Superintendent Michael Dunn of the board of industry, Philadelphia, who was a companion in servitude with Blythe and is to give his deposition in the case, said in an interview Monday: "Of course, I do not know much about his recent career. I only know that he is the same man I met in Van Dieman's Land. Now there are other millionaires in San Francisco who know this man and who were, like Blythe and myself, convicts on Norfolk Island. One day while I was looking at some machinery at a county fair near San Francisco I noticed two finely-dressed men with big diamonds closely watching me. After a bit one of them came up and said: 'Peter, this beats Vandemont, don't it?' I immediately knew him for an old convict, because Peter was my convict name, and Vandemont was the convict's name for Van Dieman's Land."

WITH ELIXIR OF LIFE.—A child can be treated with this medicine and will get well. Take the remedy. It cures external fever and colds in the head. It is easily applied to the nostrils and gives relief with the first application. Price, 25¢.

TRY IT.—PAINKILLER also cures Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful often.

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An excellent summer fuel, kindles quickly and burns intensely.

Especially good for open grates.

Clean, convenient and economical.

Delivered anywhere within the compass of the city.

Leave orders at either office.

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THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared cake when taken in quantities, one hundred bushels or upwards at a time. For terms, apply otherwise.

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Just received from Havana per S.S. Manhattan, our own importation, an improved cigar.

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In all its branches.

Draining and Plumbing Work

ASPECIALTY.

Also dealer in first quality

Vitrified Salt Glazed Drain & Sewer Pipe.

Extra Heavy Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings.

Iron Cistern Covers and Frames.

Stone and Yards Taps, etc.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Breakfast Cocoa.

Is absolutely pure and soluble.

No Chemicals.

are used in its preparation. No artificial color or flavoring is used.

It is the best Breakfast Cocoa in the world.

For the best price, send for sample.

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HOLD DECORATIONS.
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COTTRELL BLOCK,
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or any Upholstered Furniture?
—CALL AT—28 JOHN St.,
and have it made at your own price, upon a
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PACK and SHIP at short notice

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HAZARD & MORTON'S,

42 CHURCH ST.

NOTICE.

All pictures that have been left to be framed and have not been called for will be sold to pay expense of framing, after sixty days from the time of being left in my possession.

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12 Broadway.**REMOVAL.**

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Merchant Tailors,

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Gentlemen's & Furnishings,

184 Thames Street.

Having removed our tailoring establishment to larger and more convenient quarters, we take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the citizens generally that we are prepared to fill all orders promptly, either for make, repair or cleaning and guarantee satisfaction to all parties. We have the largest and finest display of spring goods in the city. Come and see us in our new store. Agents for the Troy Laundry.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMING.

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I desire to inform my patrons and friends that as and after OCTOBER 1, 1889, my place of business will be No. 13 Market Square. Any one who has upholsterers or painters will please call for them here.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

BOCCO BARONE, 7 Kingsley's Wharf.

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W. H. ASHLEY & Co.,
The popular and reliable Clothiers, again pre-
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MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS'
—AND—
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—IN THE—
LATEST STYLES
—AND AT—
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Ladies' of every description made to order

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Seasonable Goods

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The new blood Purifier and purer and best of home remedies, as well as Cuticura, and Cuticura Resolvent, in the case of a skin disease on my little son eight years old. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful Cuticura Remedies.

ED. N. BROWN,
729 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

Skin Disease 17 Years

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times is one running sore, and my body covered with boils, which are now so large and malignant that they cannot be easily removed. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful Cuticura Remedies.

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